

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ARE CURED BY
**HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,**
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
Tonic.

These Bitters have formed more cures
than any other medicine in the market.
We say one to contradict this assertion,
AND WILL PAY \$1000.

Many one that will produce a cure published by
us, that is not excessive.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Will cure every case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases
of the Kidneys, and Diseases
arising from a disor-
dered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms:
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive
Organs:

Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Fullness of the
Stomach, Acid Eructations, Belching of
Wind, Sourness of the Mouth, Headache,
Dizziness, Nervousness, Irritability,
Scurvy, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism,
Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Puffiness of the
Face, Swelling of the Feet, Hemorrhoids,
Piles, Constipation, and all the
symptoms of a disordered Stomach.

**REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS
Not Alcoholic,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY
and can't make Drunkards
BETTER.**

**The Best Tonic
in the World.**

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Dr. J. H. Smith, Pastor of the Baptist
Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I have known
Hoofland's German Bitters for many years,
and have used it in many cases of
dyspepsia, indigestion, and other
disorders of the digestive organs, with
the most successful results. It is a
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The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, JAN. 26, 1865.

Established 1826.

THE HUSBAND'S SONG.

Rainy and rough sets the day—
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away—
Somebody's anxious for somebody.
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away—
Somebody's anxious for somebody.
There's a heart beating for somebody;
I must be up and away—
Somebody's anxious for somebody.

There'll be a comforting fire—
There'll be a welcome for somebody;
One, in his nearest attire—
Will look to the table for somebody.
There'll be a comforting fire—
There'll be a welcome for somebody;
One, in his nearest attire—
Will look to the table for somebody.

The Capture of Fort Fisher.

The subjoined graphic description
of this great achievement by the land
and naval forces of the United States,
is from the correspondence of the Bal-
timore American.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.
At eight bells (4 o'clock) this morning
we were aroused by a gun from
the flag-ship and the burning of
the preparatory signal of red and
green as an indication that it is time
to be up and stirring, preparing
breakfast and getting through with
the routine of morning duty, so as to
be in readiness at dawn to commence
the serious work of the day.

The throng of vessels rest calmly on
the sea, the wind being too light to
stir or even ripple its surface. Truly
the elements promise to favor this
great enterprise.
At 5 o'clock a second signal was
given by the flag-ship to get under
way, when the work of weighing an-
chors commenced, and at half-past 5
signals of the division commanders to
move forward were given and respon-
ded to, causing a brilliant pyrotechnic
display. The gunboat Tacony was sent
ahead last night to anchor off the Flag-
ship Battery, and day not having yet
dawned her lights can be seen as the
steering point of the fleet in short
about three miles ahead of us.

The three frigates—the Wilah,
Minnesota and Colorado—moved off
the first led by Admiral Porter's flag-
ship. They were followed by the new
ironclads and monitor fleet. The sig-
nals from the army transports added
to the scene display. At the first
dawn of day the whole armada was in
motion. The wind had changed to
blow west during the night, and, com-
ing off shore, tends to render the
landing of the troops comparatively easy.
At a quarter to 7 o'clock the
Admiral signalled to form the line of
battle; whereupon the Brooklyn with
her line of vessels moved along close
to the beach, in the following order:

Brooklyn, 24 guns; Mohican, 7; Ta-
cony, 10; Kansas, 8; Nautilus, 7; Hu-
ron, 4; Maumee, 5; Patuxent, 10; Seneca,
4; Pontchar, 10; Nyack, 7; Yan-
kee, 7; Nerues, 11; total 116 guns.
This division was ordered to prepare
for action and move in close to the
beach to shell the woods at the point
decided upon for the landing of the
troops, about three and a half miles
from Fort Fisher, near the deserted
Half Moon Battery. In a few min-
utes the whole division was in posi-
tion, throwing shells into the narrow
strip of woods, separating the sea-
shore from Cape Fear river, about a
mile inland, parallel with the beach.

In the meantime the Ironsides moved
into position directly in front of Fort
Fisher, the Ironsides about three-
fourths of a mile and the monitors
about a half a mile off, in the following
order: New Ironsides, Com. Redford,
20 guns; Monitor, Com. Parrott,
4 guns; Saugus, Com. Colham, 2 guns;
Canonicus, 2 guns; Mahopac, 2 guns.
Before they got into position the Fort
opened on them, but they secured
their anchorage, when at 8:30 the Iron-
sides opened on the Fort and was fol-
lowed by the monitors with their ter-
rible shells. Every shot landed
in the embrasures, and exploding
threw clouds of sand, high into the
air.

The Fort occasionally responded,
but did not send more than a shell
every ten minutes, and at times found
it impossible to work its guns. At 9
o'clock the boats of the fleet were
called away to assist in landing the
troops. The woods had in the mean-
time been thoroughly shelled, and no
enemy had appeared. The transports
were enabled to go within half a
mile of the shore, and were soon
surrounded by not less than 200 boats,
supplied from all vessels of the fleet.
Several tugs also joined in the work,
and carried the soldiers to within 100
yards of the beach, where they were
transferred to small boats. Tents and
camp equipage were also landed,
with several days provisions for the
entire force, 8,000 strong.

At 9 o'clock the boats from all the
transports moved for the shore, and
in a few minutes the first 500 men
stepped on the beach and planted their
regimental flag on one of the highest
sand hills, amid cheering from the
transports and fleet. There was not a
sign of the enemy at this time in any
direction. At 10 o'clock about 4,000
troops having been landed, a skirmish
line was sent forward on the beach.
Admiral Porter signalled to Captain
Glisson, commanding the Saratoga, to
move with his gun-boat division on
each side of the line of frigates and
shell the beach in advance of the skir-
mishers. The woods in advance of
the pickets were thoroughly shelled

up to within 1 1/2 miles of Fort Fisher.
The firing on the Fort from the
monitors and the New Ironsides was
a magnificent sight. From 8 o'clock
in the morning up to 4 o'clock in the
afternoon the monitors poured in their
murderous shells at the rate of four per
minute. The whole number thrown
in that time was about two thousand.
Every shot struck the embrasures or
parapet of the Fort, and the gunnery
exhibited was never surpassed. During
this time the Fort possibly threw
300 shells in return, but the difficulty
they had in manning their guns amid
the explosions of our shells, and the
clouds of sand that constantly en-
veloped the work from our well directed
shots, doubtless worried their gun-
nery, as most of their shells struck be-
yond or short of the mark. All of
our vessels, however, received honor-
able scars in the fight. The damage
to the Fort, by outward appearances,
was most distinct. About 4 o'clock a
dense and confined smoke from the
inside of the Fort indicated that some
of the rebel huts had been fired.

At 4 o'clock the Admiral signalled
to the vessels in line of battle No. 1,
to take the positions marked out for
them on the chart, and join in the
bombardment. Following rapidly was
an order to line of battle No. 2, to
take position and join in the bomb-
ardment. It immediately moved for-
ward, presenting an array of the
largest vessels in the service, and a
magnificent spectacle of old wooden
walls, with their ponderous arma-
ments.

At twenty minutes to 5 o'clock
these two immense divisions, carrying
312 guns in addition to the iron clads,
joined in the cannonade. The num-
ber of shots fired while the great bomb-
ardment lasted—one hour and a half,
closing at ten minutes past 6 o'clock—
could not have been less than four
per second. I have no doubt that to
the withdrawal of the wooden walls
this evening, not less than 25,000 shells
were fired into Fort Fisher.

After the general bombardment
commenced, but one shot was fired by
the Fort in return. Consequently
none of the wooden vessels were in-
jured. The Ironsides and monitors
did not withdraw when the signals
were given for the wooden walls to
cease firing, but kept at work through-
out the night throwing one shell every
ten minutes into the Fort to prevent
the repairing of damage by the gar-
rison.

To-night the troops have advanced
to within about a mile and a half of
Fort Fisher, their camp fires extending
down the beach for more than a mile.
The conclusion of the affair is be-
lieved in the Official War Bulletin of
Secretary Stanton, which we copy
below:

Official War Bulletin.
FORTRESS MONROE, JAN. 17-10 P.M.
To the President:

The rebel flag of Fort Fisher was
delivered to me on board the steamer
Spaulding, off that place, yesterday
morning, Jan. 16th.

[Signed] Maj.-Gen. Terry.
An acknowledgment and thanks for
that gallant achievement was given in
your name to Admiral Porter and Gen-
eral Terry, from whom the following
particulars were obtained. The troops
arrived off Fort Fisher on Thursday
night. On Friday they were all land-
ed under cover of a heavy fire from the
squadron. A reconnaissance was made
by Gen. Terry on Saturday; a strong
defensive line against any of the en-
emy's force coming from Wilmington
was established and held by 4,000
men, chiefly colored troops, and an as-
sault was determined on. The first
assault was made on Sunday afternoon
at 3:30 o'clock. The sea front of the
Fort had been greatly damaged and
broken by the continuous fire of the
fleet for three days, and the front was
assaulted at the hour mentioned by a
column of seamen and marines 1,500
strong, under command of Captain
Breeze. They reached the parapet,
but after a short conflict this column
was checked, driven back in disorder,
and was afterward placed on the de-
fensive line, taking the place of a brigade
that was brought up to re-enforce the
assaulting column of troops.

Although the assault on the sea
front failed, it performed a very useful
part in diverting the attention of the
enemy and weakened their resistance
to the attack by the troops on the other
side.

The assault on the other and most
difficult side of the Fort was made by a
column of 3,000 troops of the old 10th
Corps, led by Col. Curtis, under the
immediate supervision of Gen. Terry.
The enemy's force in the Fort was
over 2,200. The conflict lasted for
seven hours. The works were so con-
structed that every traverse afforded
the enemy a new defensive position,
whence they had to be driven.

They were seven in number, and the
fight was carried on from traverse to
traverse for seven hours. By a skill-
fully directed fire thrown into the tra-
verses, as one after another they were
occupied by the enemy, Admiral Por-
ter contributed to the success of the as-
saulting column. By signals between
himself and Gen. Terry at brief inter-
vals, this fire was so well managed as
to damage the enemy without injury
to our own troops.

At about ten o'clock at night the
enemy were entirely driven from the
Fort and forced down toward Federal
Point, followed by a brigade of our
troops, and about twelve o'clock at
night, Gen. Whiting surrendered him-
self and his command to Gen. Terry
unconditionally as prisoners of war,
numbering over 1,800, the remainder

of his force being killed and wounded.
Our loss was not accurately ascer-
tained on Monday, but was estimated
at between 700 and 800 in killed and
wounded, besides the naval loss, which
was slight, not exceeding 100 killed
and wounded. Not a ship nor a trans-
port was lost. Col. Curtis was severely,
but not mortally, wounded. Col.
Bell died of his wound on Monday
morning. Col. J. W. Moore and Lieut.
Col. Lyman were killed. Col. Penn-
backer was badly wounded; also Lieut.
Col. Coan. A complete list of killed
and wounded will be forwarded as
soon as it can be prepared.

General Terry reported to Surgeon-
General Barnes, that he had an ample
provision of Surgeons, nurses, and hos-
pital supplies for the wounded. They
will be sent North to their respective
States as fast as they can be placed on
the transports, of which there was an
ample supply.

On Monday morning, between six
and seven o'clock, the magazine of Fort
Fisher exploded, killing and wounding
200 or 300 persons. After the capture
of the Fort, all the troops were with-
drawn except one brigade left in charge
of the works.

How the explosion occurred was not
known, but General Terry believed it
was occasioned by accident or neg-
lect.

General Hoke's division, reported at
five thousand, was at Wilmington. A
portion of it was thrown into the Fort
not long before the assault, and while
that was going on a demonstration was
made by Hoke against our defensive
line, but it was found too strong for
anything more than a skirmishing at-
tack.

About 11 o'clock Monday morning,
a heavy cloud of smoke was observed
over Fort Smith, on the South side of
New Inlet. The naval officer command-
ing that station reported that the en-
emy had fired their barracks and had
evacuated that work.

Perfect harmony and concert of ac-
tion existed between the land and na-
val forces, and their respective com-
manders, Admiral Porter and General
Terry, vied in their commendation of
each other. Each seemed more an-
xious to do justice to the other than to
claim anything for himself, and they
wrote in the highest commendation of
the naval and military officers and
forces engaged. To this harmony of
feeling and the confident spirit inspir-
ed, may perhaps be attributed, in
some degree, the success of our attack,
with nearly equal numbers against a
resolute enemy in a work unsurpassed,
if ever equaled in strength, and which
General Beauregard, a few days before,
pronounced impregnable.

The armament of the Fort was 72
guns, some of large caliber and rifled,
and one Armstrong gun. The troops
in the Fort had rations for sixteen days.
Their loss in killed and wounded was
between 400 and 500. Gen. Whiting
had three wounds in the thigh. Col.
Lamb, also, who had gone into the Fort
with re-enforcements, and to relieve
Gen. Whiting, on Sunday, is wounded.

On Monday everything was quiet as
a Sabbath day. The dead were being
buried, and the wounded placed in
transports and field hospitals.

Gen. Sherman renewed the move-
ment of his forces from Savannah last
week. The 15th and 17th Corps went
in transports to Beaufort on Saturday.
The 14th and 17th Corps, under Major
General Blair, crossed Port Royal fer-
ry, and with a portion of Gen. Foster's
command, moved on Pocomtogo. Gen.
Howard, commanding that wing of
the army, reported on Sunday that
the enemy abandoned his strong works
in our front during Saturday night.—
General Blair's Corps now occupies a
strong position across the railroad,
covering all the approaches eastward
to Pocomtogo.

All the sick of Gen. Sherman's army
are in good hospitals at Beaufort and
Hilton Head, where the genial climate
affords advantages for recovery superi-
or to any other place.

The peace and order prevailing in
Savannah since its occupation by
Sherman could not be surpassed. Few
male inhabitants are to be seen in the
streets. The ladies and children evince
a sense of security, and no instance of
disorder, or personal injury or insults
have occurred.

The laboring men and mechanics,
white and black, are seeking employ-
ment.

The troops are cheerful and respect-
ful toward every one, and seem to feel
themselves as much at home and on
their good behavior as if in their na-
tive towns.

TRIAL OF A REBEL SPY AT CINCINNATI, BY COURT MARTIAL.

We cut from the Cincinnati Gazette
report of the proceedings upon the trial
of the rebel Lieut. S. P. Davis recently
arrested at Newark, the following in-
teresting items of testimony:

Frank Leverstock, of Lexington,
Richland county, Ohio, on behalf of the
Government, testified that while he
was at Union prison in Andersonville,
Ga., he saw the prisoner, who was
in command of the interior prison;
he wore two straps on his shoulder,
which indicated that he was a
Lieutenant in the rebel service. He
afterwards saw him performing simi-
lar duties in the prison at Savannah.
On the 11th of this month witness saw
the prisoner on the train going from
Lexington to Newark, Ohio. At first
he could not remember who he was,
but another young soldier also recog-
nized him, and called his name. He
then approached the prisoner, and
asked if his name was not Davis. He
denied it; said it was Cummings; that
he lived in Canada, and showed a pas-
port. Witness was satisfied he was
not mistaken, and got Mr. Stewart,
Superintendent of the Sandusky, Mans-
field, and Newark Railroad, to tele-
graph to the Provost Marshal at New-
ark, to be at the depot to arrest him,
and he and another soldier stood
guard at the doors of the train. The
prisoner was much excited, was trying
to read a novel, but could not keep
his eyes upon his book. At Newark
he was arrested, and after being search-
ed and called by name by several
other soldiers who knew him, acknowl-
edged his name, and said, "Yes, Ber-
estock, you have got me this time."

Witness accused the prisoner in Court
of having taken a good citizen's coat
from him in Savannah, which he would
like to have pay for. The prisoner
had told the witness, that he had run
the blockade round by Canada, and
was on his way to Baltimore to see his
sister, when he was going back to
Richmond. He was anxious to know
what witness thought, would be done
with him; asked him if he had ever
been in love; said he was, and when he
thought of his girl it made him
shed tears. On the cars coming to go
to the depot, the prisoner went to go
to the closet; witness went with him, took
off his hand-cuffs, after which he made
some demonstrations as if he would
get away, which were checked by the
presentation of a pistol.

The prisoner acknowledged that he
had carried dispatches to Canada, but
did not say what they were. He said
he was also carrying dispatches back
to Richmond, where he expected to
be. He had kept them in his overcoat
sleeve, and his heart was in his mouth
while being searched until they laid
by his coat. When witness asked the
prisoner what was the nature of the
dispatches he ran his tongue out, and
said, "Aha!" as much as to say, "find
out if you can."

In a brief cross-examination by the
accused, the witness stated, in answer
to the question why his coat had been
taken from him:

When we got to Savannah it was a
new thing to see Yankee prisoners,
and the people of the city came down
to see us. I had got a very good citi-
zen's coat on, and in the crowd walked
out of the gate. A rebel sergeant said:
"Do you belong here?" "No, sir," said
I. He said, "you have no business to
be in here." I begged pardon, and
walked off into the Park. Very soon
a sergeant of the guard called to me
and said the Captain wished to see me.
I went back, and he asked who I was,
where I lived and what I was doing.
I answered Smith, that I lived in Ma-
con, and was looking at the prisoners.

He called Lieutenant Davis, who sur-
veyed me from foot to head, and said,
"Confound your picture; you have
commenced playing your tricks on me
already, have you?" Said I, "It is
every man's privilege to get away if he
can." To which he replied, "I do
not blame you for trying to get away,
but for being caught at it." He then
told me to shed my coat, which I did,
and went off with the other prisoners.
I suppose the coat was taken from me
to keep me from attempting the same
thing again.

The prisoner made application for
permission to send to Richmond for
evidence that he was acting in the
capacity of a bearer of dispatches from
Canada to the Confederate authorities,
and not as a spy. After an argu-
ment by the Judge Advocate against grant-
ing such permission, the accused was
permitted to make his statement,
which he did as follows:

The accused replied that he had
little to say in regard to the legal
point raised by the Judge Advocate,
but said: That I was a bearer of dis-
patches I admit freely; whether a
bearer of dispatches is a spy or not,
my acquaintance with international
law does not enable me to say. I can-
not see why it is that one bearing dis-
patches through the United States, as
rapidly as I can easily prove I did,
and in doing which every one must
see that I could have no time or inten-
tion to make any discovery to take
back to Richmond—I cannot see how
such a man can be supposed to be a
spy, and treated as such.

I crossed the Potomac on the 28th
of December, 1864, having received
orders to go to Canada from the Ad-
jutant General of the War Department
at Richmond on the morning of the
28th December; on the 30th I regis-

tered as H. B. Stephenson, at a hotel
in Wilmington, Delaware; on the same
day I took the express train for Detroit,
Michigan, from Baltimore. Sunday
intervening before I had time to reach
Canada, I was obliged to lay over at
Toledo, where you can find me regis-
tered in the same name—"H. B. Ste-
phenson, New York." On Monday
morning at 2 o'clock I left for De-
troit, and at the Russell House there,
under date of the second day of this
year, you may find me registered in
the same way. I staid there long
enough only to take breakfast, which
can be proved by the proprietors. Im-
mediately after breakfast I crossed the
river into Canada. I would not have
stopped there at all, except to learn
whether a passport was required. On
being informed that none was re-
quired to go from here to Canada—al-
though one is required to come from there
here—I crossed over to Windsor.

There I took the 11 o'clock train for
Toronto, where I arrived at 9 o'clock,
and registered myself in my own
proper name—S. B. Davis.

That I was a bearer of dispatches, I
have nothing to prove, save that the
prisoner with whom I was confined
on the first night of my arrest, at
Newark, saw me take from the inside
lining of my overcoat, my dispatches,
written on white silk, and destroy them.

The reason that I did not admit
who I was immediately upon my ar-
rest, is that I knew the witness the
moment I saw him, and also the other
witness you have; and that I was
being arrested the way I was would be
dangerous. My object in denying my
name was that I might gain time and
opportunity to destroy the dispatches.
I was searched, however, and they
did not find them. I can bring the
proof that I destroyed the dispatches.
My Government, if allowed to hear
anything in my case, will uphold me
as a messenger; and the God
of heaven knows it—though it is go-
ing outside of the pale of this Court,
and it is useless to allude to it. I have
stated the truth and the whole truth.

The Court was cleared for delibera-
tion, and when after mature delibera-
tion the doors were again opened, the
Judge Advocate announced the deci-
sion of the Court, that the request of
the accused was not granted.

MARYLAND.

Extract from the inaugural address
of Hon. THOMAS SWAN, Governor
elect of Maryland under the new and
free Constitution of that State:

The history of the past abundantly
shows that slavery has conferred no
benefit upon Maryland. It has been a
stumbling block in the way of her ad-
vancement. The same is true of all
the agricultural and grazing States. Her
people felt the effect of the de-
grading influence, and her growth
has been retarded by exclusion from
her borders of both capital and popu-
lation. The State of Maryland at this
time represents a larger aggregate of
productive capital—notwithstanding the
loss of her whole slave population—as
the immediate and practical result
of her proclamation of Emancipation, than
she has ever done at any former period
of her history.

Admiral Porter and the Monitors.

It appears that Admiral Porter is a
believer in the Monitors. In a late
report to the Navy Department on the
subject, he thus refers to one of them,
the Monadnock:

The Monadnock, which could ride
out the gale at anchor in the ocean, is
capable of crossing the ocean alone,
when her compasses are once adjusted
properly, and could destroy any ves-
sels in the French or British navy, lay
their towns under contribution, and
return again, provided she could pick
up coal, without fear of being followed.
She could certainly clear any harbor
on our coast of blockaders, in case we
were at war with a foreign power. So
strong and thick are the sides of the
vessel that only one heavy shot from
Fort Fisher indented her side armor,
and that without doing any material
damage.

RETURNING REASON.

The Louisville Journal